

# INVENTORY

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## 47349 to 47357.

From Nice, France. Presented by Dr. A. Robertson Proschowsky. Received April 1, 1919.

### 47349. *ABROMA AUGUSTA* L. f. Sterculiaceæ.

A large spreading shrub, native to tropical Asia, with leaves and branches softly hairy, the leaves cordate and angled, and with purple flowers; the capsule is membranous, 5-angled and 5-winged, and the seeds are numerous. It flowers most profusely during the rains, and the seeds ripen in the cold season. The bark of the twigs yields a fiber much valued for its great beauty, softness, cheapness, and durability. It might be used with advantage as a substitute for silk. The plant yields three crops a year. The bark of the root is used medicinally. (Adapted from Watt, *Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, vol. 1, p. 8.)

### 47350. *BUTIA CAPITATA PULPOSA* (Barb.-Rodr.) Becc. Phœnicaceæ.

(*Cocos pulposa* Barb.-Rodr.)

Palm.

"A hardy palm from southern Brazil, belonging to the same group as the species commonly cultivated in California as *Cocos australis*, *C. yatay*, and *C. eriospatha*. The trunk is 6 to 12 feet by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 feet in diameter, with rather short, abruptly arched leaves 6 to 9 feet long. The petioles are armed with stout spines. The fruit is yellow, about 1 inch long and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, and the pulp is of a texture and taste somewhat like the pineapple." (*C. B. Doyle*.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 43238.

### 47351. *CAESALPINIA SEPIARIA* Roxb. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

A large, climbing, prickly bush on the Himalayas, and extending to Ceylon and Java; it ascends to 4,000 feet in altitude. Lac is gathered on the tree in Baroda. The bark is much used for tanning and the young pods contain an essential oil; in Chumba the bruised leaves are applied to burns. It makes an impenetrable hedge. (Adapted from Watt, *Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, vol. 2, p. 13.)

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<sup>1</sup> All introductions consist of seeds unless otherwise noted. It should be understood that the varietal names of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plants used in these inventories are those which the material bore when received by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction; and further, that the printing of such names here does not constitute their official publication and adoption in this country. As the different varieties are studied, their identity fully established, their entrance into the American trade forecast, and the use of varietal names for them in American literature becomes necessary, the foreign varietal designations appearing in these inventories will in many cases undoubtedly be changed by the specialists interested in the various groups of plants and the forms of the names brought into harmony with recognized American codes of nomenclature.